BRITISH ARMY DEFECTS. CAUSE OF THE LACK OF TRAINING OF THE OFFICERS.

The Money Question at the Root of the Evil -Officers Who Enter the Army to Gain Social Position-Why a Private Income Is Required-Shortcomings of British Officers. LONDON, June 16 .- A fairly long period of almost continuous success had begun to make the British public forget their recent angry demands for a reform of the army system. But the fact that during the last fortnight, since the occupation of Pretoria, some 1.500 British soldiers have been added to the list of prisoners taken by the Boers has again roused interest in the question, "What is the matter with our officers?" For, though not word of explanation has been vouchsafed by the authorities, it is assumed by all that the wholesale capture, "except six of the rank and file," of a battalion at Roodeval was due

to the mistakes, neglect or folly of officers. This desired reform of the British officer is a which bristles with difficulties. In anner of speaking, money is the root of the evil. It would be very unfair to say that this money difficulty, this necessity for a private in-come before a man can hold her Majesty's comnission, is, what at first sight it might seen to be, a mere matter of snobbery that might easily be killed. At Oxford and Cambridge, where men of exactly the same character and position as the military officer live to gether, money or the lack of it is neither an advantage nor a disadvantage to a man in so far as his standing in the university is con erned. The same holds good in the British Navy. In the army, however, things are different. A writer in this month's Cornsiderable insight. His figures, indeed, are too moderate for £700 a year would hardly be sufficient for even an economical attaché in London to do all that is rightly stated to be essary in the following story, with which the article opens:

'A young foreign officer who could write English better than some of our Generals write despatches, and spoke it as correctly as a Bishop lately conceived the not extravagant idea that he might represent his country as military attaché in London. The senior military representative of the great and friendly nation to which he belonged was about to retire, and most willingly gave him such inormation as he desired to know.

'You will want,' he said, '£700 a year to do it decently, including your pay and allowance. With that and your own economics habits you will find the post most pleasant and will doubtless fill it with credit and dis

But why should I want about £700 a year when I can live well in C—— for a total of £180 a year?' asked his inquirer. 'Is not £400 a year enough to live as a young foreign soldier in London, and enable me to see what going on in the active military life of England? What shall I have to spend it on, and how will it help my Government?

If you can find out how it helps their Govnment you'll be the cleverest attaché in Lonion,' was the reply. 'But if you are to be of any use to us you must be able to live as the English officers live, and do what they do. I mean by that to be able to do what the ordin ary cavalry officer does. You can't be out-classed socially by not being able to keep the the pace which they set, and which, accordto English ideas, is a not unreasonable one But, you must hunt, for instance, and must make a good appearance. You can't do that for nothing. Then you will, at any rate, have to appear at the Derby, Ascot, Goodwood, and whaps the Leger. And up here you ought to be a member of Hurlingham or Ranelagh, and in fact there is quite a series of functions which you must not miss. You will of course accept invitations, and go to Scotland at the end of the summer after manceuvres-if there are any manœuvres—when no one is left in London to speak to, and later you will go to hoot in the country. And then there is Cowes.

Cowes is a most expensive week.' 'Good heavens!' replied his disciple, 'why on earth am I to go to Cowes? And what has for hunting, or Cowes, or Goodwood, or grouse shooting to do with the army or the duties of a military attache? And when am I to find English brothers in our so-absorbing profes-sion'—here he became violently foreign—'with all these expensive distractions to attend to?

My dear boy, said his mentor, when you have been in England as long as I have, you will admit that all these activities are what the English greatly value in their soldiers' lives. The more of these they can do the more they think of them; and as for talking shop and all that'-and here he became violently English "I can tell you frankly it isn't good form, and when you are here the less you do of it the better. That wont prevent your keeping your eyes open and writing reports. But for good-ness sake don't be professional. It isn't liked.' "Then they separated, the younger thinking the elder was a cynic, and the elder that

the younger was very, very young." When during the present war it was deeided to offer a certain number of army comissions to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge a letter missive was sent to the Vice-Chancellor of each university, which made a private income the condition of granting a comnission to university candidates. This, as the Cornhill writer says, is an official recognition that the officer must bring cash to supgests that the public itself regards service in

plement his pay, and at the same time it sugthe army as something not quite serious. He argues that the army is not a service in the roper sense, like the civil service, because it does not provide a living wage like the latter, and does not offer the same motives for good work as a profession. Men qualify for success in the professions for three chief reasons First, the desire to make a living and the feaof not making one; secondly, the wish to make a good living; and, thirdly, the desire for honor and credit. The professions offer all these

with title and rank thrown in

Examining the inducements offered by the army it seems that among them is not a living, for a Captain hardly clears £200 a year, and certainly not a good living except to a few at the top. On the other hand it does offer social position ready made and a unique chance of distinction, rank and title at irregular intervals. Lord Kitchener is cited as an example. Thus, it is argued, the officer might look on the army not as a profession or livelihood, but an occupation in which he be-comes a partner with the nation. In this odd ompact the officer contributes from £100 to £500 a year, according to whether he is in the infantry or cavalry, and the public a sum which for the first twelve years does not pay for his food and washing. The public also expect him to "live like a gentleman," and contribute handsomely to regimental funds out of his own pocket. This not being a business arrangement the nation cannot ask its "paying guest" to work at high pressure unless he pre fers to do so.

Two saving facts are put forward, that the officers are gentlemen, and the existence of esprit de corps. "In our army," says the writer, the regimental feeling is the substitute for professional feeling." And so far as the regiment goes there are few marks for criticism. He goes on: "Money, position and a taste for athletics, riding and sport, provided that the officer is genial, add to his value for two main reasons. The men like it. They prefer to have well-to-do officers of good social position, who can be liberal to others and indulge themselves in the social and sporting life of the leisured class. The rank and file of the regiment feel a certain reflected credit from it. To have one of these things would also make the officers themselves less efficient. But the daily life of the officer in England leaves him time, not only for this, but for taking up the extras which would make him, not only a good company officer, but a professional soldier, a man equipped with the knowledge, or part of the knowledge, which commands success in war.

or in some or all of its emergencies. "It is not quite fair to say that the greater

number of officers have no work to do after 12 o'clock in an English garrison, though it is not very wide of the mark. But it is very much to be desired that after the hours of compulsory attendance to regimental duties the busi ness of the soldier shall not be put off equally with the uniform, and that officers with special line of professional interest—a specialist such as Baden-Powell, the master of scouting. or other keen soldiers who are well known in their regiments, if not elsewhere—shall meet with special encouragement and considera-

"As an example of the British officer's daily work the garrison at Portsmouth is taken Here garrison duty in a great fortress and the practice of active defence against descents from the Selent or by manœuvres beyond the inland forts give a sense of reality to any training, and here at least three regiments of infantry are quartered. For the daily work of each regiment two officers are actually on duty all the day. These are the subaltern of the day and the Captain of the week. The rest are only actually wanted during certain hours. The early parade, for instance, is at 7 A. M., and is conducted by the Adjutant, the Sergeant-Major, and non-commissioned officers. The orderly officer, or subaltern of the day, has to see to all the routine duties, such as the issue of rations, to go through the rooms of the men's meals, and so on: but the other officers are not required for duty until the general meeting in the orderly room, at, say, 9:30 A. M., where al reports and complaints are heard. This lasts perhaps half an hour, and at 10 or 10:30 there is a parade of the whole regiment. Here every one turns up, and drill lasts from an hour to an hour and a half, an hours' good drill or two hours' bad' being the alternative sometimes offered by a genial commanding officer. There is perhaps a parade from 2 P. M. to 3 P. M. at which officers junior to the Adjutant attend; but otherwise every one except the orderly officer and Captain of the week is practically free after 11:30 or 12 P. M., except on days when route marching or military training takes "Route marching, which explains itself, is

carried out twice a week from October till April; and military training, such as making trenches, outpost duty, night marching and practice in scouting, from May till July; and the usual time of musketry instruction, which lasts for a fortnight. It is clear that, compared with other serious work, this is somewhat light, largely routine, and makes no great demand on brains or thought. The roblems to be solved are few, the emergencles almost none; and unless work of a more exacting kind is required from above, and not only the demand made but an example of professional keenness set, the routine is likely to make a popular regimental officer, but not well equipped soldier able to rise superior to

A few typical examples of the shortcomings of the British officer are given, of which I quote the following:

"A most striking instance of absent-mindedness in garrison duty previous to the war is pointed out with unconscious humor by Gen. Buller. He issued an address commending, and very justly commending, his troops for effecting the relief of Ladysmith, not only in the face of a determined enemy, but, through an unknown country.' This unknown country extended for a distance of from sixteen miles to three miles from the Aldershot of Natal where for months before the war a million pounds' worth of supplies had been collected, and where artillery and infantry and the nucleus of a small army had been cantoned for half a year. Yet, though the force stationed there knew they had no reliable map, they had made no surveys, no sketches (or French would have brought them out when he left Ladysmith), and when Buller with 30,000 men was trying to fight through, he never knew when he stormed a hill what there was on the other side."

The military correspondent of the West minster Gazette recently pointed out that the dislike of the higher officers to uniform, or ndeed any professional, appearence was such that a General appeared in plain clothes to inspect a corps departing for South Africa. and excused himself-fancy offering excuses at such a time!-on the ground that he had to go on to the War Office afterward. Would that distinguished officer have appeared at a dinner was due afterward to go to the War Office and do an hour's extra duty at night?"

Two more stories of the amateur nurse come from Cape Town. One woman whose enthusiasm was only equalled by her weight refused to have a chair brought for her to sit on while ministering to a wounded man, and perched upon the narrow hospital bed, with the result that an overworked surgeon had to come and reset the patient's broken leg. Another enthusiast read poetry industriously to her patient till a real nurse happened along and told her that the poor fellow had died just before the visitor made her appearance.

SLUMMING NOW OUT OF VOGUE. Visitors No Longer Attracted as Formerly by the Bowery and Chinatown.

For a number of years a profitable local indus try in New York was to be found in slumming organized by curious and adventurous persons tours, having usually some policy guidance or istance of retired pugilists or private de tectives, it didn't much matter which. After midnight the party would visit the "slums," as they were euphoniously called, the opium joints, stale beer dives, cheap concert saloons and sailors' resorts on or near the river front, and the tour would end usually at some innocueus saloon or restaurant described as "in the heart of

For a considerable time a profitable business was done in these personally conducted tours

was done in these personally conducted tours within the boundaries of New York, and strangers in the city would tell afterward of their hairbreadth escapes in obscure corners of the city where, perhaps, some courageous detective held valiantly at bay with two revolvers, one in each hand, a motley throng of desperate malefactors, or would describe how the complete extinction of the party was prevented by the timely dispovery that one of the persons who mingled with them in 'the thieves joints' was a friend in disguise, who at an opportune moment would remove his slouch hat and false whiskers and stand revealed as a real friend in need. So long as those who went upon these trips were strangers in New York, unfamiliar with the conditions and localities, the slumming business prospered considerably, but when the resident New Yorkers came to be included in the number of such patrons a change followed, and the mysterious allurements of perilous New York slumming was subjected to unsympathetic analysis.

It was found that the famed Bowery, for instance, was about as quiet after midnight as during the hours before it, that the sailors' boarding-houses, so-called, were under surveillance, which made impossible the admission of mere curiosity seekers, and that the region of greatest nocturnal liveliness was along upper Broadway in the line of hotels, theatres and restaurants, quite as orderly at night as during the day. The trip through Chinatown, extolled by many visitors, was seen to be without any of the alleged perils described by excited persons, and the turbulent mobs or organized criminals waiting breathlessly for unprotected visitors were not, discoverable. As a consequence slumming in New York has, to a great extent, gone out of date; and is referred to only in some newspapers published at a distance from New York.

Unquoubtedly, too, some other causes have contributed to bring about the practical extinction of slumming have for were formerly, and as lower districts of town have been more generally devoted to bu

MANILA FEEDS ON RUMORS. CROWDED FROM THE CENTRE OF THE STAGE, BUT NOT IN REPOSE.

cuse for Excitement When All Else Falls
—Current Events as Treated by Spanish
Editors—Glimpse of an American's Life. Manila, May 17.-Americans generally in the Philippines are coming to realize more or less sadly that they and their doings here have ceased to hold the top of the stage in the States. The action has shifted to other scenes. Boer and Briton are just behind the footlights, and in the wings, all panoplied and ready for spectacular entrance, stand the militants of Europe and Asia. Our turn has passed. We throb and burn daily with wild excitement. The ubiquitous and invisible "They" who dwell in the large but intangible "Hotel de Rumor" serve us with new sensations as fast and as readily as the most gaudy extras flung to the evening throngs in New York. We palpitate with hourly possibilities, but at the end of a fortnight of feverish waiting the mail comes and the papers are spread out before us, and we see that our glory and attraction have gone; we have become a mere business with the people at home, and those whose vocation it is to be interested in us do it for the pay they get for it; the rest pass us by. No, not all the rest. There are some sixty thousand soldiers and a few other Americans here who have a few relatives and fewer friends back there who keep faithful watch. It may be that some of them will care to read how day by day we watch the new sensation swell out like a bubble until the gust of fact comes around the corner and bursts it. We have three papers in English, one of which maintains an evening edition, carefully reprinted from those parts of the morn ing edition which were not reprinted from the evening of the day before. They get the brief cables that tell us how the British have chased the Boers almost to Cairo by this time, and how ten million men, more or fewer, are on strike in various places in the States and beating the life out of twenty million, more or fewer, policemen, all to the wonderment and mystification of the Filipinos. Then there are half a dozen Spanish papers, filled with soul shaking prognostications or tear compelling reminiscences of the splendor of the days that were, or palpitant with narrations of events

There is to be another "rising" in Manila, this time whether the police will permit it or not. It is to be a practical demonstration to the new commission that there is still great life and mighty purpose in the insurrection. It is "die in the last ditch," oath-bound, blood-sworn compact that are going to work wonders. Some muchachos have deserted their employment and some bolos have been found in a hut in one of the suburbs. A meeting of natives was surprised the other night in spite of the fact that two men armed with rifles were standing guard. These are the sure signs impending trouble and the Spanish papers are hig with foreboding. Meantime we wish the rains would break; it is fearfully hot.

that never occurred. Among them all one

occasionally finds time to brush his hair down

from its erect position and go about his per

Yesterday I saw a guard hustling a drunker American along the street toward the guard house. He was manhandling the drunk in the most approved fashion, and the drunk was resisting with all his drunken might. Once he got away and instantly the guard clubbed his

has set the inhabitants of Baybayon to work to complete the chapel erected to their patron, the Santo Niño, in order to celebrate in it prayers for rain."

The Comercio's occount of the situation i Cagayan, Mindanao, where Case's battalion of the Fortieth had a lively fight a while ago, is characteristically dolorous. It closes with this 'The village presents a sad aspect. Only the whistle of bullets is heard."

The "saturnalia of alcoholism," described as the ordinary condition of Manila by one of the flock of more picturesque than truthful writers who have prepared themselves by a four days stay here to write books on the situation, is about to be taken in hand vigorously by the Board of Health. Analyses are to be made of all the liquors sold in the city, and it seems likely that the deadly vino will be prohibited.

Pandacan has had a great scare. It is a barrio of this city that was never included in the municipality under the Spanish, but has recently achieved that distinction. The tale was printed in the Spanish papers and in the one yellow journal of Manila that a horrible conspiracy had been discovered there. It was alleged that many Filipinos and Chinos had been buried alive, and it was reported circumstantially that twenty-eight bodies had been recovered. Then it was reported that the native police had deserted, taking their arms. This was surely part of the great uprising. Everybody polished up his revolver and got ready for the fun. All Manila throbbed with excitement. Men went breathless about the streets, and if it had only occurred to the palpitating editors the business houses would have been shut up. As it was three bodies were found. Three murders had bren committed and there is a good chance to catch the murderers. The local police simply had been replaced by a detachment of Major Tiernon's native police from the city when Pandacan was taken in and were out of a job. Thus another great sensation was exploded.

The other day Capt. Nichols of I. Company. Third Infantry, got information that arms were concealed in the church at Bocave. He went down with a detachment to make a search. The padre denied all knowledge of arms and finally got so excited that he attempted to take a rifle away from one of the soldiers, who knocked him down for his pains. The padre jumped up and went to the altar from under which he took a Remington rifle and a big sack of cartridges. Then he toid of another man in the village who had a gun and that also was found. Both men were then arrested. Pandacan has had a great scare. It is a barrio of this city that was never included in the mu-

Yesterday was full of woe for the editor of El Progreso. In the afternoon it rained, one of the refreshing showers that mark the early coming of the rainy season. At the start it seemed likely to please the distinguished Spaniard. He sat in his big office chair and looked out of the window and wrote a sweet sonnet of joy. Then he noted in the streets conditions that afflicted him with a great unrest. After long contemplation he produced a piece full of sad words, most of which are not in the dictionaries. The heavenly scene shifter, he said, "furnished us yesterday with an agreeable change. For an hour Manila was converted into an aquarium, and its streets, burning African dese ts, into an immense mud puddle, through which wrigged on their speckled bellies all the trout Manila could catch. This beneficentrain, so fruitful, so indispensable to the health of the body as well as of the soul, did not serve, nevertheless, to rid the day of the asphyxiating aridity that in the critical moments of patching together his feeble writings, burned the blood of the chronfeler. Manila is not newsy, a bigotted hypocrite with nunlike ridiculosities, nor does she seek cleanliness at the expense of lifting the kirt, pefmitting one to see two inches of calf. In Spain to-day there would have been an exhibition of lingerie above diminutive feet such that we should have made a little story. Here no calves!"

The lugubrious soul of this editor was still further stirred by the news from South Africa. so that he wrote: "The cable communicates to us to-day a note that leaves nothing for us but sad reflections. Chamberlain, the insatiate ogre of the North, at one bite takes the Orange (Free State). Perhaps it leit a space in his teeth at the southeast, but the eating is edifying for feeble peoples." Then with a groan of despair, as he thinks of poor Spain, he exclaims, "Undoubtedly we shall disappear!"

Being now in the proper mood the editor con-cludes his labors for the day with this: "The Grant returns to their country the bodies of ten American soldiers. Not a ship that sails for the great Republic does not complete her cargo with such funereal merchandise. In the placid

afternoons at see when the voyagers on the poop drag their enervated bodies from their troubled rest in their staterooms, the bones of the dead, jammed into their boxes, will intone, without doubt, a sad hymn, the song of the dead. A hymn to war!"

IN MANI

The Military Governor of Cebu has just approved the local budget, which provides for the expenditure of nearly \$60,000. The census just had shows Cebu to have a population just under 14,000. The customs receipts last month were over \$18,000. ong Threatened Native Uprising a Good Ex-

Yesterday afternoon the report went around the town in a fraction of a minute that the rising had come, but it turned out to be only the fire companies ordered out for drill and inspection, something that never was done in the old regime. It was a great chance for the rumor monger.

El Progreso this morning says: "S. P. Carroll writes to Freedom that he has discovered a new Klondike in Benguet. And we 350 years so

The new non-sectarian college, under native management is to be opened on June 1. An endowment of \$100,000, Mexican, has been secured from among the well-to-do Filit inos in Manila and efforts are making to increase it. Here is a chance for some wealthy American to make a ten-strike for his country by a substantial gift to this college. It starts principally as an industrial school, to teach applied industry, agriculture and business. The plan contemplates having later a preparatory school for courses in the arts and sciences.

having later a preparatory school for courses in the arts and sciences.

At 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th the guard watching the Government haystack near the der of commissary warehouses in Binondo saw a bunch of Filipinos set fire to the hay. He shot and killed one as they were running away and wounded another, but was hindered by a woman who there wher arms around him and prevented his using his rifle. The guard turned out sharply and stopped the fire before much damage had been done. Then the stories did go around that the rising had begun. It turned out that the dead man was a native of Pamgasinan who had just come to town, and it may be that the dead man was a native of Pamgasinan who had just come to town, and it may be that he was working for the insurrectos. It is undeniable that there are some of the leaders of the old insurgent organization who would like to continue the trouble as long as possible. The stake of personal power and influence, and the comparatively exalted position among their own people that they enjoyed under the old conditions are too much for them to relinquish. The Americans have been here too short a time for the average Filipino to understand or believe anything about his good faith or that he intends to stay, and the old leaders have little trouble in starting the wildest stories and obtaining wide credence for them. It is not doubted that preparations have been made for a general unrising in Manila when the commission arrives, but that there will be such an attempt when the time comes is entirely another matter. The day when such a thing was possible here has gone by for good. The night of Feb. 22, 1899, marked the last real effort in that line that will be made while Manila is occupied by Americans. Then there were comparatively few Filipinos who would give information to the Americans. Now the city is full of them, and the native police understand the situation to ovell to attempt a breach of faith if they had the warmest desire to do so, which they have not.

Here is an illustration of the average Flippino notion of the Americans. When the Grant sailed she took back to the States a lot of military prisoners who have terms to serve there. They were lined up on the wharf in front of the Quartermaster's depot preparatory to going out to the transport. The Flippinos looked on with considerable interest. It seemed to the casual American to be a good object lesson, showing that the Americans did not hesitate to punish their own men for offences. But one of the Filipinos privately told an American that the real reason the men were being sent back was that they had refused to fight the Filipinos.

Cebu reports the arrival of great swarms of locusts, to the huge delight of the native boys, who capture them by the bucketful. To the palates of some natives they are a great delicacy. They were reported to be so thick that they were photographed, the result being only as that produced by a dark, cloudy day. They did not light in Cebu, but the flight was an hour in passing. It reminds one of bleeding Kansas in 74. They are reported to be doing considerable damage in Negros.

the Manila business houses that have been so active in support of the Aguinaldoists. It is all sorts of money, and in the end they will probably convene a board of survey or some other thing that will prove and determine and report that there never was any money in the box.

The other afternoon an American, in taking a seat in a street car, brushed against the arm of a Filipino as it was stretched along the back of a seat. Thereupon the Filipino punched the American in the small of the back. So the American thrashed the Filipino and another rising was nipped in the bud.

rising was nipped in the bud.

The Department of Licenses of the Provost Marshal's office has dug up another of the old Spanish schemes of taxation and put in it force. As the Comercio puts it, it levies a tax on "billiard tables, public balls and other diversions more or less honest." The same department is also registering every horse in Manila, the certificate showing all the brands and marks, height, color, sex and age. The tax on animals and vehicles is something to remember. It costs 50 cents a month to own a carromata, and, if it is kept for hire, three pesos. The scale ascends rapidly with the class of the vehicle.

venicle.

El Progreso says that Archibishop Chapelle has written to the monastic orders that after dark it would be prudent that no friar should be about the streets of Manila. This moves the Comercio to remark: "We applaud the felicitous initiative of the Apostolic Delegate, who apparently is beginning to put in effect the strict monastical discipuine. With all the respect that the Apostolic Delegate merits from us we may be permitted to intimate that it would be convenient if the Iriars should not abandon their long fobes when they leave their respective monasteries, as is prescribed in their institutions."

La Oportunidad, the only paper in the island of Bohol, is enthusiastic about the measures of hygiene and cleanliness" taken by the American authorities in Maribojoc, and thinks that it is due to them that smallpox is disappearing from the place.

The Presidente of Bautista has come down to Manila to spend five years in the Presidio, besides paying \$200 fine, for trying to make his office a means of helping the insurgents.

The last evidence of the rising is complete. All the workmen have quit the ice plant declaring that the Americans shall have no more ice for their hospitals. But the hospitals get their ice, just as usual, from the refrigerator ship in the harbor, and only the poor devils who are well enough to keep out of hospital are affected. Hence these tears.

EDWARD M'CABE HIS WILL. Quaint Document Found in the Records

of the Surrogate's Office. A lawyer who was searching the records of the Surrogate's Court last week found the following will on file and copied it as a choice example of natural Irish spelling of the English language:

language:
"Mch. 10 1873
"EDWARD McCabe Mis will.
"I Bequite my soul to God My body to the Earth Rottonness and worroms, I abandon freely all temporal goods which are but mere vanty, I repent with all my hart of my sins and that for the love of God I pardon with all my hart and soul all my enemies I willed \$150 to my two children Cathorine and Meary McCabe. If the Loard would plaise to call on wan the other is to have his share and if the Loard should call on them boath for their mother to have it Meary McCabe that Hundred & fifty dollars is to be depossed in the Bank providing if she marries again she is to have nown of it and the remains to giving to my Mother Cathorine McCabe.

"MiChel McCabe
"Witnes Present Hugh Reilly Exactors Andrew Memnus

EDWARD McCabe."

A Martyr to Stage Realism.

A Martyr to Stage Realism.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

DETROIT. June 20.—Arthur Gruber, who comes from New Lexington, Ohio, where he has a family, has been playing with the Pille Theatre Company at the Lyceum Theatre for the part eight weeks. Last week he took the part of the gladiator in the production of "Quo Vadi-," and appeared in the third act in a wrestling match, being thrown from the back of a man who is six feet in height to the stage. The act has ruined the nerves of the actor and left him in a helpless state. Last Friday night he was so weak that his companion wrestler had to support him on the stage, and he subsequently went to the hospital. He is suifering from partial loss of speech and is also partially paralyzed from head to foot. He will be laid up a long time.

PEACE TALK.

PLAN TO HOLD A BIG CONVENTION IN MANILA ON JULY 4. onferences With Gon. MacArthur-He Re jects Some of the Clauses In the Filipino Proposal—No Apparent Effect Yet of the Amnesty Proclamation—Fighting in Samar.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. MANILA, June 24.-The leaders of the Filipino Junta have held several conferences with en. MacArthur regarding the scheme adopted a few days ago by the Filipines as a basis for an honorable and dignified peace. Gen. MacArthur has told his visitors that he would grant the personal liberty clause of the scheme, with the exception of the right to trial by jury and the right to carry arms. He refused to agree to the clause demanding the expulsion of

subject of future discussion Senor Paterno, who was formerly a member of Aguinaldo's Cabinet, is planning to hold a big convention of Filipinos on July 4, when Gen. MacArthur's suggestions will be considered. He hopes that a common understanding will then be reached. It is apparent, however, that the Filipinos are still uncertain as to the ad-

visability of sincerely striving for peace. Undetailed reports from the Island of Samar are to the effect that the insurgents are active in the chief cities and on the coast. They have made several attacks on the small American garrisons. The transport Pennsylvania, with five companies of the Twenty-ninth Regiment and a battery of artillery, sailed to-day to relieve the Forty-third Regiment, which has been ordered to Leyte.

The amnesty proclamation is being published in all the places garrisoned by Americans, but as yet it has produced no apparent result.

NEWEST MARVELS IN WATER SPEED. The Turbine Boats Viper and Cobra That Travel With Express Train Swiftness.

The recent trials in British waters of the torpedo boat destroyers Viper and Cobra have now been analyzed thoroughly by engineering authorities, and it seems that these tests have not only made more apparent the advantages already conceded to the turbine engine, but have disclosed others almost equally great. The Viper, on her builder's trials, developed something more than thirty-five knots an hour speed; that is more than forty statute miles. Then she was turned over to the British Government, and an elaborate system of tests was begun. With a third greater load, with decreased steam pressure and in rough weather she maintained an average of 34.25 knots in repeated runs over the measured mile. She also made a three hours' run of remarkable swiftness, but the exact figures for this have not been made public.

The Cobra, a vessel of about the same di-

mensions as the Viper (210 feet long, 21 feet beam and 12 feet 9 inches draft), has surpassed the Viper performances, but especial secrecy has been preserved throughout with regard to this vessel and the builders have not even disclosed the names of her owners. is excellent authority, however, for the statement that the Cobra has done better than forty-one statute miles. the highest speed previously attained by a steam-driven vessel, or, ndeed, by any vessel of which there is authentic account.

Those who have been on the Viper during her trials have all commented upon the almost sisting with all his drunken might. Once he got away and instantly the guard clubbed his rifle and went at him. It was over in a minute. The crowd of Filipinos that the affair collected stood speechieses at the spectacle. I wondered fit is gave them any notiofs that Spanish, treatment would not have supplied.

The Military Government is about to rebuild the prison at Lingayen that was destroyed in the first insurrection. The prison now in use at San Isidro is not large enough.

The Comercio, an afternoon paper in Spanish, has this from Cebu: "From the north of the island comes unpleasant news. The fields being completely dried out by the terrible heat, famine threatens the villages there. Maize is very scarce; the last quotation was 25 cents a ganta (five pints). If the weather does not change we do not know where it will stop. The drought that the island of Camiguin is suffering agant to the forught that the island of Camiguin is suffering the special of the supplementation of the insurgents in all sorts of ways. It is money that the island of Camiguin is suffering the special of the insurgents in all sorts of ways. It is money that the lishabitants of Baybayon to work to entire absence of vibration. In her case one

the pumps and so on, are reciprocating, and, of course, they manage to make themselves heard, but it is the purpose to substitute for them a turbine that will furnish the necessary auxiliary power, and do it without any fuss. Then her engine room will be so quiet as to seem almost uncanny to those accustomed to the bediam of reciprocating machinery.

An almost equally striking point about the Viper's engine is the invisibility of its moving parts. Roughly speaking, the turbine consists of a shaft upon which are strung a number of concentric perforated discs. The perforations in the discs are not parallel to the shaft, but have a nicely calculated "pitch." The shaft runs fore and aft, and the outboard end pierces the skin of the vessel, and carries the propeller. The inboard part, bearing the discs, is encased in a metal jacket that corresponds to the cylinder of the piston engine and is just large enough to receive discs and permit them and the shaft to revolve within it. Steam is admitted at the forward not of this jacket and in passing toward the atterent, where it is exhausted, the only avenue open to it is by way of the "pitched" or slanting perforations in the discs. The pressure of the passing steam on the pitch turns the discs and with them the shaft on which they are fixed. There is no complicated network here of reversing levers, pistons, links and eccentrics. A single valve admits the steam the jacket conceals all the moving parts. A child may play about the main engine without danger of being caught up in plunging, whiring machinery.

the jacket conceals all the moving parts. A child may play about the main engine without danger of being caught up in plunging, whiring machinery.

In these latest tests the two torpedo boat destroyers have realized the marvellous speed possibilities suggested by the Turbinia, the diminuitive boat with which Mr. Parsons first surprised the world. The absence of vibration remarked in her is remarked to an even greater degree in her successors. The economic value of this feature can hardly be overestimated. Vibration is one of the chief destructive agents to machinery and hull, and its elimination must greatly increase their distributions. But in the Cobra, as in the Turbinia, there is a serious drawback, the one that seems to stand in the way of the turbine's displacing the piston engine on large steamers. The turbine as now constructed is non-reversible; it can be driven in only one direction. To make the Parsons boats go astern a separate engine is attacked to one of the four shafts and with this makeshift the Cobra has attained a speed of about eighteen miles. The public could scarcely be persuaded to trust itself upon liners steaming forty or more miles an hour, but unable to reverse their engines and stop quickly in time of danger. Companies whose ships were still equipped with the engines of to-day would not be slow to point out the perils that lurk in the steamship lanes for such should turbine greyhounds make their appearance in competition for ocean passenger traffic.

Still neither Mr. Parsons nor those with whom he is associated in perfecting his system has made any extravegant claims for it. Indeed, the inventor has at times spoken rather disparagingly, he piaced the Turbinia at the disposal of disinterested scientific men for thorough tests, and the talk of three-day transatlantic liners and other marine miracles that has been heard in discussions of the Turbinia have no warrant in anything he has said about his invention. But that there is confidence in its great value is shown by the insistence wi

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NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

Two distinguished members of the Players' Club were seated in the smoking room of the clubhouse the other day. One was a popular matinée actor, with many admirers mong the class that divide their interest be tween him and the caramels thay take to the theatre with them. The other enjoyed brief avor at another theatre several years ago and since that time has been engulfed by what is professionally known as "the road." After a pause in the conversation the matinée actor was heard to observe to his companion, "Oh, I say, old man, aren't you a Jew?" His friend replied that he was not; that he was an Irishman. "Oh, I see," was the answer that came from under the beautiful brown mustache of the matinée actor. "I got that impression because I thought I heard you say only a few moments ago that you had been educated in a Jesuit college."

The car stopped at the corner of Broome and Centre streets and a man staggered after it under the weight of the luggage he was carrying. In one hand was a gripsack the size of a small trunk. The other held two smaller bags, and large paper bundles were held under each arm. The man's load must have been arranged by some assistant. His eye swept the rows of seats and he judiciously decide on the rear platform. The conductor waited patiently while the luggage was piled up until patiently while the luggage was piled up until it forced into a corner the solitary passenger sitting there. Even the owner of all this luggage had to stand up. Scowis and muttered observations came from the passengers, but the conductor was as complaisant as they always are under such circumstances. No excess of baggage ever changes the demeanor of the conductor, and passengers often wonder if there is any fixed limit to the amount passengers are allowed to carry. One East Side line of cars serves as a delivery for many of the tailors, who pile their goods in the seats to a height of several feet. The size of a parcel or the amount of a passenger's luggage can never be large enough to bring a prohibition from a conductor.

The hardest worked fakir downtown one day last week was a man selling a soap guaranteed to produce a good lather. He labored cientiously to show its advantages to the crowd that gathered about him. He had a basin of water and lathered his face profusely for the benefit of every new group that gathered. He lathered his hair as well and stood for the greater part of the day covered with lather that apparently persuaded few persons to buy, in spite of his heroic efforts to prove how good its effects were.

The west side of Broadway is commonly be lieved to be the most popular under all circumstances, and it is for that reason particularly trying to the actors now in the city that they are not allowed to stand on that side of the thoroughfare for any length of time in any great numbers. They are, of course, allowed to pause there for a moment or two, but in the neighborhood of Thirty-eighth street they must either keep to the east side or move The popular actors' hotel afforded them a shelter for several years, but the proprietor observed an unprofitable disparity between the number of his actual guests and the number that gathered in front of his establishment. So he called in the police and the last stand on the west side of the street was thus made impossible to the actors. But they are in firm possession of the other side, from Thirty-sixth street for a quarter of a mile up. Nearly every building is devoted largely to the offices of the-atrical managers. atrical managers.

the Jersey coast have learned with delight that the difficult operation of opening the window in a railroad car has been so simplified that it can now be accomplished with no greater diffleulty than the pressing of a spring on one side of the window. This has the effect of raising the glass and robs this difficult task of its worst feature. Experience with the invention so far, shows it to be a complete success. What will happen when the spring begins to grow rusty and the apparatus becomes stiff from use, remains to be seen.

Young Lionel d'Aubigné, who is coming back here next winter to sing in the English opera season at the Metropolitan Opera House, is known to many New Yorkers as Tom Dab ney. He is a Virginian by birth, although his father was for some years a Democratic officeholder in New York. Young Mr. Dabney sang for a few years in a church choir, later took part in amateur theatricals, and then decided then met Signor Mancinelli who became interested in him, undertook to prepare him for grand opera and secured for him the opportunity to appear as David in "Die Meistersinger" at the close of the season five years ago. He was reengaged for the following season and has since that time appeared only season and has since that time appeared only in Europe. He sang at Covent Garden and went with Mme. Albani to South Africa last year. During the past winter he has been singing at the opera house in Geneva, where it was understood he had been engaged for several years. Mr. Dabney took for use on the stage the name of d'Aubigné, which was the original form of his family name. His father had always been anxious to see his son, after he had selected an operatic career, on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House. He died just a few months before the son made his debut here.

The kind of livery best suited to the New York automobile is still undecided. Automobile fashions came first from the French. English use of the automobile followed and the English makers set out to invent a fashion of their own. They did this with such complete success that the two styles are quite different. The English liveries are noticeable chiefly for the elaborate frogging added by the London tailors. Both styles of liveries are used indifferently in this country with the advantage in numbers rather on the side of the French. Later purchasers of automobiles have on the other hand shown a preference for the English styles, so the question is now complicated to a degree unpleasant to owners of automobiles, of which every detail from the color of the vehicle to the driver's hat is a matter of importance. This confusion is not likely to last much longer, however. An effort is now being made by a number of automobile owners to come to some agreement as to the correct some agreement as to the correct

"Tipping barkeepers," observed the economical man, "was such an absurd habit that it naturally failed to become general. It had absolutely no reason for existence although only a few years ago men who were anxious to find new ways of spending money used to slip a 10-cent piece across the bar to the man as if they were doing something which their position made absolutely necessary. But that foolishness soon died out. The latest form of foolishness soon died out. The latest form of tipping seems to me just as ridiculous. Only vesterday a man toldme that he always gave a fee to the chiropodists. I've asked several of my friends about the matter and they all tell me that they do the same thing. I know that the women manicures employed in the larger establishments all expect fees because their salaries are estimated with a view to the tips they will receive. But feeing the chiropodist struck me as something quite new." J. F. Crosby, Jr., who is to make his first ap-

at one time well known in New York society. He belongs to a family that has been conspicuous here, although he has spent some time in the Southwest, where his immediate relatives now reside. His father is the President of a Texas railroad. His former wife, who belonged to a prominent Long Island family, was divorced from him several years ago and is now engaged prosperously in business here. She was one of the active women in the camp at Montauk Point two years ago and accomplished much good there by the hospital she established. Mr. Crosby's health had compelled him to live in the South for several years before their divorce, and after his failure in Wall Street for a large sum, he was not regu-Wall Street for a large sum, he was not regularly engaged. He made several attempts during the past winter to secure profitable theatrical employment and finally accepted the engagement to appear at a vaudeville theatre because the remuneration is much larger than anything he would have received in a regular theatre. When the Earl of Yarmouth appeared under Charles Frohman's management, it was supposed that he received a yery much larger amount than the \$250 actually paid to him. That he got only \$125 for half the time had never been suspected. Even in the days of theatrical eclipse, he drew a large salary at a vaudeville theatre. Nowadays prominence in society does very little toward increasing an actor's salary. The so-called society recruit has to take his or her chances with other beginners to-day.

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DR. HADLEY'S BACCALAUREATE.

farewell Words in Church to Tale's Senior Class by the Layman President.

NEW HAVEN, June 24.-The baccalaureste ervices of Yale University took place to-day and President Hadley, a layman, delivered the address, which was practically a sermon. It not only was Dr. Hadley's first appearance as President at commer but it was the first time in the experience of Yale that a layman appeared in the pulpit to deliver the baccalaureate address.

deliver the baccalaureate address.

Dr. Hadley's discourse was almost entirely on the virtue of patience. He said the patient man accomplished more than the brilliant man. In his address he said:
"Were we to choose a text for this morning's talk it might be well taken from the twelfth verse of the sixth chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews: followers of them who through faith and patience inherited the promises. It is the union of these two attributes of faith and patience which is the necessary condition of spiritual achievement. Either of these qualities without the other is undeveloped and imperfect. Patience without faith is but a negative and colories thing, barren in its practical results. Faith without ratience may prove a positive evil, wrecking the efficiency of Christian life, and even the life itself; even as theory without practical sense wrecks the professional life of the doctor or lawyer or business man."

theory without practical sense wrecks the professional life of the doctor or lawyer or business man."

In his closing remarks to the graduates Dr. Hadley said:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE GRADUATING CLASS—Never has there been a time in the world's history when these lessons of patience have been more needed. New scientific discoveries, new methods of economic organization, new political opportunities in the quick revolution of the world's kaleidoscope, put in your hands a power to use for evil or for good. There is no such chance to show what you can do that you are in danger of forgetting the need of proving what you are. I entreat you never to let the consciousness of this power lead you to prefer the joy of its exercise to the assurance of its subordination to great ends. You hold that power as trustees for your fellow men. Never allow yourselves to shape a selfish definition of success in whose creation and enjoyment they shall have no share.

"True success in politics or in business lies not in the gaining of authority, but in the use of authority as leaders possessed of a wider vision and foresight. True success in art of ilterature is not to be sought simply in the development of new ideals, but in the interpretation and expression of those ideals in such a way that they shall be a public possession.

"May Yale be buried fifty fathoms deep under the sea if ever she begins to teach her men so to define success that it may be purchased at the price of self-centred isolation! And, finally, remember that, however much you may be able to dazzle the multitude, or lead the multitude, the respect of your own conscience, under God, is the one enduring possession. In patience, in the profoundest sense of the word, shall you possess your souls. Thus, and thus only, can you rise above the caprices of fate in achieving a character and a fixity of purpose which is beyond the power of fortune to take away. Thus, and thus only, shall you enter into the estate of him that hath."

Three firm friends, more sure than day or night: H

Three firm friends, more sure than day or night; Himself, his Maker, and the angel Death." Be ye followers of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises."

PLANT SYSTEM ABSORBED.

dated With the Florida East C road Under a New Name. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 24 .- The Penin-

sula and Occidental Steamship Company is the name of the newly consolidated steamship lines of the Plant System and the Florida East Coast Railway Company. The consolidation was effected about a week ago, but the deal did not become public. C. L. Meyers, the deal did not become public. C. L. Meyers, who has been appointed manager, verified the report to-day. The consolidation affects only the steamships plying between Miami, Key West, Nassau, Port Tampa and Havana, and the company will be known as the Peninsuler and Occidental Steamship Company. The general offices will be in Jacksonville, Mr. Meyers being in the city now for the purpose of flxing a plan for them. The President of the line will be H. M. Flagler; Vice-President, Morton Plant; manager, C. L. Meyers; auditor, Roy Ralney; cashier, Harry E. Osborne. The other appointments have not yet been made. C. L. Meyers, the manager of the new steamship line, is a man of unusual executive ability, and is well known throughout the entire South. He has been for many years superintendent of the Florida division of the Southern Express Company, with headquarters in Savannah, and he has many friends throughout the South. The reason for the consolidation has not been made public, but the service will be considerably improved. No passenger agent has been appointed yet, and until such appointments are made the railway offices will book the passengers as formerly. The consolidation will take effect on July 1. It is said that the new line will offer certain facilities to the new Seaboard Air Line. who has been appointed manager, verified the

PULPIT HIT AT DEWEY.

New Haven Clergyman Criticizes His Seeking NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 24. - Admiral Dewey came in for mild criticism to-day in the sermon preached by the Rev. Frank Woods Baker, rector of Trinity Episcopal Curch, one of the leading churches of this denomination in Connecticut. In his sermon Dr. Baker said:

"The need of ours as well as of every age is for men of profound moral insight with the strength of their convictions. The State and society and the Church are all seeking such leaders—men who put the work to which God has called them above every office or honor or self-advancement. It is a pittable sight which our nation has just witnessed that a man that has attained just tribute as a hero in the naval conflict should misuse it for self-advancement. The nation is demanding as leaders men who put the State before personal advancement. The world of knowledge is demanding as leaders men who put the attain ment of knowledge above personal glory, and the Church is demanding as leaders men who throw themselves into the work of the Christian ministry regardless of results." rector of Trinity Episcopal Curch, one of the

LOCKJAW FROM A STAB WOUND.

Young Striter Had Concealed a Slight Cut He Had Received in a Fight Over a Dog. William Striter, a woodcarver, 19 years old, of 572 East 151st street, had a fight with William Major of 523 East 145th street on Saturday night over a dog, and was stabbed the right armpit with a penknife. He went home and said nothing about his injury. Last night his arm became paralyzed and his jaws became locked. Dr. Mulholland, who responded to an ambulance call from Fordham Hospital, said that Striter was suffering from tetanus and was in a bad way. Major was arrested on a charge of felonious assault.

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